

ADVERTISEMENT

DOMINO
Cane Sugar
Granulated
American Sugar Refining Company

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Going to bake a Chocolate Cake? Always—
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

HEBREWS GATHER TO PLAN LABORS

Jewish Union Condemns Sectarian Use of School Bible

Baltimore, Jan. 16.—For the first time in the history of American Jewry it has been proposed by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which opened its sessions here to-day, to unite the reformed and orthodox churches, between which there had been a wide break.

The announcement came in the report of the committee on pensions for rabbis, in which there was the announcement of the \$100,000 gift by Jacob H. Schiff, of New York. The committee's report states that it would be unjust to create two funds for rabbis and says that a single fund will be "the greatest thing undertaken by the union, inasmuch as it will unite the Jews of this country religiously as nothing yet undertaken by it seems likely to do." The name of the fund will be changed from "Fund for Superannuated Rabbis" to "The Synagogue Pension Fund." The maximum pension is fixed at \$2,500 a year and the minimum at \$500.

Walter Freiberg, of Cincinnati, president of the organization, announced the raising of \$50,000, mainly for home mission work and for education. In this connection he dwelt upon the "remarkable growth" of the Hebrew Union College, the rabbinical college at Cincinnati.

Mr. Freiberg bespoke the continued interest of the union in the work of the tract commission, the board of editors of Jewish religious literature, the superannuated minister fund and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods and recommended several changes in the constitution.

Shakespeare Condemned
One of the most important of the various reports submitted was that denouncing objectionable literature in public schools and urging the elimination of "The Merchant of Venice" and "Christophers" and the reading of the Bible interpretatively. The contention of the National Jewish Advisory Board is that Bible reading in public schools is "an infringement upon the rights of every citizen" in so far as it compels Jewish taxpayers to send their children to schools where a religious interpretation is put upon the Bible.

A resolution was offered urging, inasmuch as the United States army and navy make no provision for religious services for Jews other than chaplains provided by the regular chaplains, that the convention take some action in the matter, such as requesting the government to appoint Jewish chaplains.

Tears Mingle with Pleas To Whitman for Pardons

Wives, Hugging Babies, Beg for Husbands' Freedom and Several Petitions Are Granted. One for Son of Old, Partially Blind Man

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, Jan. 16.—Pleas for pardon filled the Executive Chamber to-day with strange figures. It was the first of Governor Whitman's monthly pardon days. A dozen and a half convicts sought his clemency. The pleas of six—five men and a woman—were granted after their cases were heard.

In a row of chairs where sat the counsel for applicants for pardons and commutations, one woman, Miss Dottie MacLevy, of Yonkers, nervously thumbed a package of papers, and waited for the Governor to call the name of George Hodson. He is sergeant-at-arms of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing. He murdered a saloonkeeper in Buffalo ten years ago, and is serving a twenty-year term for manslaughter. Miss MacLevy was seeking his release.

"I am asking for George Hodson's pardon," she said falteringly, "because of his exemplary behavior, and for the sake of his mother, who is in the Home of the Friendless. He has a job, and can support her, and I have been a witness to his good conduct."

Governor Whitman frowned upon the plea as he read of Hodson's crime. "They were bad people," continued the woman, referring to Hodson's victim. "Just think of this mother."

"And what am I going to say to the people of the state whose laws I am bound to enforce?" asked the Governor. "Other defendants have mothers, too. I cannot consider your plea unless you have additional facts to present. The man's conduct was that of a brutal murderer."

The woman sobbed.

"He has only seven years more," she said. "You wouldn't do anything? How can I ever send word to that mother?"

"He is fortunate in having only seven years more. It was a horrible crime. I have no moral right to interfere," replied the Governor with finality. The woman continued her pleading even after the next case was called, then slowly left the room.

Three other women also went away sad, each with a baby in her arms. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Mechanicville, and her two sisters, Mrs. David McWhinnie and Mrs. J. Campbell, whose husbands celebrated two freely one night and were later convicted of theft, asked for their husbands' release through an attorney, but the Governor promised them only consideration.

Governor Whitman acted immediately in other cases. The father of George Ward, who was convicted in Saratoga County of grand larceny and sentenced to Elmira, told the Governor that he

McADOO REFUSED TO DISMISS RUSH, REPORT ASSERTS

Overruled Recommendations Which Showed Surveyor Helped Tammany

TRIBUNE EXPOSED CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

Evidence of Attempt to Obtain Contributions Clear, Says Body

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Jan. 16.—A report of the United States Civil Service Commission, recommending the dismissal of Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, and showing how this recommendation was overruled by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, was placed in the hands of The Tribune correspondent to-night.

The commission, it is shown, originally recommended Mr. Rush's removal on February 23, 1915, following an exposure in The Tribune in November, 1914, that Mr. Rush had furnished Tammany Hall with a list of employees in his office that campaign contributions might be solicited from them.

Secretary McAdoo, more than a year later, submitted a report of Lawrence Becker, Solicitor of the Treasury, exonerating Mr. Rush and recommending that no steps be taken to remove him. Secretary McAdoo said that he had approved this.

The Civil Service Commission, despite the Solicitor's report, decided to stand on its original recommendation. But the Surveyor is still drawing his salary of \$8,000 a year.

Recommendation Extraordinary
The commission's recommendation is extraordinary. It is only in the most extreme cases that it urges the removal of an official not on the classed list. Equally extraordinary is Mr. McAdoo's insistence on keeping Mr. Rush in office, particularly after the revelation that he was working hand-in-glove with Tammany Hall.

Mr. Rush was appointed by President Wilson on August 7, 1914, and took office September 10. He was chosen as an anti-Tammany or McAdoo Democrat. Two months later The Tribune revealed irregularities.

The Tribune Bureau and civil service reform organizations have been trying for months to obtain the commission's report, but because of orders from a mysterious higher source in the administration it was impossible to do this until the document was printed. It is in an appendix to the commission's annual report. This appendix was not sent to Congress with the report, and was not given in the press.

Charges in Press
"In November, 1914, there appeared in the public press a series of articles charging that employees in the customs service at New York had been solicited for campaign contributions from an up-to-date list prepared in the office of Thomas E. Rush," says the report.

An exhaustive investigation, during which 2,656 persons were interviewed, was made.

"It was conclusively established that lists were prepared in the office of the Surveyor by his order, and that these identical lists were used by the Tammany Hall campaign committee in addressing envelopes.

"The evidence was clear that letters soliciting political contributions were addressed to 721 persons employed in the Surveyor's department. Three women, employed by the secretary of Tammany Hall, Ernest E. Malcolm, to address envelopes from the list, testi-

and his seventy-two-year-old wife needed their son's help. The old man is feeble and partly blind. The Governor commuted the sentence.

Others whose petitions were granted were: Anna Schmidt Doyle, of New York, serving a three to five year term in Auburn prison for killing her husband, a letter carrier. She has served a little more than two years.

Samuel Rosen, of New York, sentenced in May, 1910, to a thirty-year term for burglary.

Joseph Herman, of New York, convicted of burglary in 1909 and given a twenty-year term.

Julius Kupfer, of New York, who in May would have been sentenced to one-half year's term for receiving stolen goods. He was reported to be dying of tuberculosis at Clinton prison.

By the time that Farragut took command of the fleet in the Gulf and had planned to force the defenses of New Orleans, all officers on the Mississippi prior to Dewey had been transferred to other vessels, and he found himself second in command of the ship.

Braves Shore Batteries
Following the capture of New Orleans, in which the Mississippi badly handled both by the shore batteries and the ram Manassas, the young officer next saw service in running the batteries at Port Hudson.

This action was followed by Farragut's shut off Vicksburg from the river side. During this engagement the Mississippi ran on a sandbar and was lost.

As executive officer of the Colorado Dewey saw service in both actions at Port Fisher.

While serving as instructor at Annapolis in 1867 he married Miss Susan Boardman Goodwin, daughter of a former Governor of New Hampshire. In 1872 she died and her husband was left with only her new-born baby, George Goodwin Dewey, and his first love, the navy, to comfort him.

Through the slow system of promotion then existing in the service, he forty-seven before he was a captain, and twelve more years elapsed before he became commodore.

On January 3, 1898, Commodore Dewey took command of the Asiatic squadron at Nagasaki, Japan. It was as if the fate that had sent him there had given him warning of what was in store for him, for he began at once a clamor for more ammunition. But, in spite of his repeated appeals, it was not until the day before the battle was declared with Spain that the cruiser Baltimore brought him enough shot and shell to risk battle. As it was, he sailed from Hong Kong to fight against one of the oldest of the

EDGE ADVOCATES BIG PENAL FARMS

Governor's Message Attacks New Jersey's Prison Problem

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN MAKESHIFT CURES

Fails to Support Wilson's "Seven Sister" Trust Legislation

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16.—In his message to the Legislature following his inauguration as Governor of New Jersey to-day, Walter E. Edge made known his attitude toward conditions in the state's prisons. Showing a complete knowledge of inside conditions as they have existed for several years, he indicated that he would urge radical and lasting reforms without delay.

"If New Jersey is to do its duty toward its criminal charges and itself, the prison problem must be solved," Governor Edge declared at the opening of his speech. "Conditions in the state prison at Trenton are admittedly unsatisfactory. Overcrowding prevails, and there is no opportunity for sanitation."

"It has been suggested that the state take over the old state arsenal grounds and purchase adjoining lands for the purpose of enlarging the prison. At best, this is a makeshift proposition. It seems to me that we are far enough advanced in our ideas on prison reform to face this problem and solve it for all time in a big way."

Urges Penal Farms

Realizing that the greatest difficulty in bettering prison conditions is the cost, the Governor is in favor of appropriations to work out the solution of the problem. Governor Edge outlined a plan for extension of penal farms which would obviate great expenditure.

It was announced that the society had secured from Brazil 250 tubs of rattlesnake serum, of which 200 will be turned over to the surgeon general of the army for use on the Mexican border.

Officers elected for 1917 are Henry Fairfield Osborn, president; Madison Grant, first vice-president and secretary; Frank K. Sturges, second vice-president, and Percy R. Fyne, treasurer.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DIES AT CAPITAL

Continued from page 1

short, dispassionate sentence spoken by the only admiral the United States Navy has had since the great Farragut took a deck for the last time—George Dewey's calm "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

A few seconds later the 8-inch rifles of the Olympia sent their shells across the quiet waters of Manila Bay on that early morning of May 1, 1898.

Those cool words that Dewey spoke broke Spain's power in the Far East, smashed her fleet under Admiral Montijo, brought the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes and made the obscure commodore who commanded the Asiatic squadron the admiral of the United States Navy.

Fighter from Childhood
Boy and man Dewey was a fighter. School after school rejected him as too filled with the joy of combat for peaceful teaching. Before the wrecks in Manila Bay which had once been proud Spanish ships had grown cold, the fearless commodore had turned against a superior German fleet which had been violating all rules of international courtesy and had asked its admirals whether, too, was at war with the United States. No stain ever sullied the flag which flew from Dewey's command.

He was a fighter by nature and in heritage. One of his ancestors had fought in King Philip's War. Another in a minute man at the Battle of Lexington. It was the privilege of their descendant to fight gallantly in two great wars before final peace came to him.

George Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 27, 1837. His father, Julius Vedemans Dewey, was a physician. The lad's mother died when he was five years old. Dr. Dewey sent his son to the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.

In 1854 he was sent to Annapolis, and there he buckled down to his life work.

He was graduated fifth in his class and assigned to the frigate Wabash, flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. April of 1861 found him a full lieutenant. Then came the war, and the resulting great death of officers from which the navy suffered by reason of the many who cast their fortunes with the South. Dewey was assigned to the frigate Mississippi, and a few months later found himself engaged in blockading the Gulf of Mexico.

By the time that Farragut took command of the fleet in the Gulf and had planned to force the defenses of New Orleans, all officers on the Mississippi prior to Dewey had been transferred to other vessels, and he found himself second in command of the ship.

Braves Shore Batteries
Following the capture of New Orleans, in which the Mississippi badly handled both by the shore batteries and the ram Manassas, the young officer next saw service in running the batteries at Port Hudson.

This action was followed by Farragut's shut off Vicksburg from the river side. During this engagement the Mississippi ran on a sandbar and was lost.

As executive officer of the Colorado Dewey saw service in both actions at Port Fisher.

While serving as instructor at Annapolis in 1867 he married Miss Susan Boardman Goodwin, daughter of a former Governor of New Hampshire. In 1872 she died and her husband was left with only her new-born baby, George Goodwin Dewey, and his first love, the navy, to comfort him.

Through the slow system of promotion then existing in the service, he forty-seven before he was a captain, and twelve more years elapsed before he became commodore.

On January 3, 1898, Commodore Dewey took command of the Asiatic squadron at Nagasaki, Japan. It was as if the fate that had sent him there had given him warning of what was in store for him, for he began at once a clamor for more ammunition. But, in spite of his repeated appeals, it was not until the day before the battle was declared with Spain that the cruiser Baltimore brought him enough shot and shell to risk battle. As it was, he sailed from Hong Kong to fight against one of the oldest of the

EDGE ADVOCATES BIG PENAL FARMS

Governor's Message Attacks New Jersey's Prison Problem

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN MAKESHIFT CURES

Fails to Support Wilson's "Seven Sister" Trust Legislation

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16.—In his message to the Legislature following his inauguration as Governor of New Jersey to-day, Walter E. Edge made known his attitude toward conditions in the state's prisons. Showing a complete knowledge of inside conditions as they have existed for several years, he indicated that he would urge radical and lasting reforms without delay.

"If New Jersey is to do its duty toward its criminal charges and itself, the prison problem must be solved," Governor Edge declared at the opening of his speech. "Conditions in the state prison at Trenton are admittedly unsatisfactory. Overcrowding prevails, and there is no opportunity for sanitation."

"It has been suggested that the state take over the old state arsenal grounds and purchase adjoining lands for the purpose of enlarging the prison. At best, this is a makeshift proposition. It seems to me that we are far enough advanced in our ideas on prison reform to face this problem and solve it for all time in a big way."

Urges Penal Farms

Realizing that the greatest difficulty in bettering prison conditions is the cost, the Governor is in favor of appropriations to work out the solution of the problem. Governor Edge outlined a plan for extension of penal farms which would obviate great expenditure.

It was announced that the society had secured from Brazil 250 tubs of rattlesnake serum, of which 200 will be turned over to the surgeon general of the army for use on the Mexican border.

Officers elected for 1917 are Henry Fairfield Osborn, president; Madison Grant, first vice-president and secretary; Frank K. Sturges, second vice-president, and Percy R. Fyne, treasurer.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DIES AT CAPITAL

Continued from page 1

short, dispassionate sentence spoken by the only admiral the United States Navy has had since the great Farragut took a deck for the last time—George Dewey's calm "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

A few seconds later the 8-inch rifles of the Olympia sent their shells across the quiet waters of Manila Bay on that early morning of May 1, 1898.

Those cool words that Dewey spoke broke Spain's power in the Far East, smashed her fleet under Admiral Montijo, brought the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes and made the obscure commodore who commanded the Asiatic squadron the admiral of the United States Navy.

Fighter from Childhood
Boy and man Dewey was a fighter. School after school rejected him as too filled with the joy of combat for peaceful teaching. Before the wrecks in Manila Bay which had once been proud Spanish ships had grown cold, the fearless commodore had turned against a superior German fleet which had been violating all rules of international courtesy and had asked its admirals whether, too, was at war with the United States. No stain ever sullied the flag which flew from Dewey's command.

He was a fighter by nature and in heritage. One of his ancestors had fought in King Philip's War. Another in a minute man at the Battle of Lexington. It was the privilege of their descendant to fight gallantly in two great wars before final peace came to him.

George Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 27, 1837. His father, Julius Vedemans Dewey, was a physician. The lad's mother died when he was five years old. Dr. Dewey sent his son to the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.

In 1854 he was sent to Annapolis, and there he buckled down to his life work.

He was graduated fifth in his class and assigned to the frigate Wabash, flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. April of 1861 found him a full lieutenant. Then came the war, and the resulting great death of officers from which the navy suffered by reason of the many who cast their fortunes with the South. Dewey was assigned to the frigate Mississippi, and a few months later found himself engaged in blockading the Gulf of Mexico.

By the time that Farragut took command of the fleet in the Gulf and had planned to force the defenses of New Orleans, all officers on the Mississippi prior to Dewey had been transferred to other vessels, and he found himself second in command of the ship.

Braves Shore Batteries
Following the capture of New Orleans, in which the Mississippi badly handled both by the shore batteries and the ram Manassas, the young officer next saw service in running the batteries at Port Hudson.

This action was followed by Farragut's shut off Vicksburg from the river side. During this engagement the Mississippi ran on a sandbar and was lost.

As executive officer of the Colorado Dewey saw service in both actions at Port Fisher.

While serving as instructor at Annapolis in 1867 he married Miss Susan Boardman Goodwin, daughter of a former Governor of New Hampshire. In 1872 she died and her husband was left with only her new-born baby, George Goodwin Dewey, and his first love, the navy, to comfort him.

Through the slow system of promotion then existing in the service, he forty-seven before he was a captain, and twelve more years elapsed before he became commodore.

On January 3, 1898, Commodore Dewey took command of the Asiatic squadron at Nagasaki, Japan. It was as if the fate that had sent him there had given him warning of what was in store for him, for he began at once a clamor for more ammunition. But, in spite of his repeated appeals, it was not until the day before the battle was declared with Spain that the cruiser Baltimore brought him enough shot and shell to risk battle. As it was, he sailed from Hong Kong to fight against one of the oldest of the

EDGE ADVOCATES BIG PENAL FARMS

Governor's Message Attacks New Jersey's Prison Problem

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN MAKESHIFT CURES

Fails to Support Wilson's "Seven Sister" Trust Legislation

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 16.—In his message to the Legislature following his inauguration as Governor of New Jersey to-day, Walter E. Edge made known his attitude toward conditions in the state's prisons. Showing a complete knowledge of inside conditions as they have existed for several years, he indicated that he would urge radical and lasting reforms without delay.

"If New Jersey is to do its duty toward its criminal charges and itself, the prison problem must be solved," Governor Edge declared at the opening of his speech. "Conditions in the state prison at Trenton are admittedly unsatisfactory. Overcrowding prevails, and there is no opportunity for sanitation."

"It has been suggested that the state take over the old state arsenal grounds and purchase adjoining lands for the purpose of enlarging the prison. At best, this is a makeshift proposition. It seems to me that we are far enough advanced in our ideas on prison reform to face this problem and solve it for all time in a big way."

Urges Penal Farms

Realizing that the greatest difficulty in bettering prison conditions is the cost, the Governor is in favor of appropriations to work out the solution of the problem. Governor Edge outlined a plan for extension of penal farms which would obviate great expenditure.

It was announced that the society had secured from Brazil 250 tubs of rattlesnake serum, of which 200 will be turned over to the surgeon general of the army for use on the Mexican border.

Officers elected for 1917 are Henry Fairfield Osborn, president; Madison Grant, first vice-president and secretary; Frank K. Sturges, second vice-president, and Percy R. Fyne, treasurer.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DIES AT CAPITAL

Continued from page 1

short, dispassionate sentence spoken by the only admiral the United States Navy has had since the great Farragut took a deck for the last time—George Dewey's calm "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."

A few seconds later the 8-inch rifles of the Olympia sent their shells across the quiet waters of Manila Bay on that early morning of May 1, 1898.

Those cool words that Dewey spoke broke Spain's power in the Far East, smashed her fleet under Admiral Montijo, brought the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes and made the obscure commodore who commanded the Asiatic squadron the admiral of the United States Navy.

Fighter from Childhood
Boy and man Dewey was a fighter. School after school rejected him as too filled with the joy of combat for peaceful teaching. Before the wrecks in Manila Bay which had once been proud Spanish ships had grown cold, the fearless commodore had turned against a superior German fleet which had been violating all rules of international courtesy and had asked its admirals whether, too, was at war with the United States. No stain ever sullied the flag which flew from Dewey's command.

He was a fighter by nature and in heritage. One of his ancestors had fought in King Philip's War. Another in a minute man at the Battle of Lexington. It was the privilege of their descendant to fight gallantly in two great wars before final peace came to him.

George Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 27, 1837. His father, Julius Vedemans Dewey, was a physician. The lad's mother died when he was five years old. Dr. Dewey sent his son to the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.

In 1854 he was sent to Annapolis, and there he buckled down to his life work.

He was graduated fifth in his class and assigned to the frigate Wabash, flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. April of 1861 found him a full lieutenant. Then came the war, and the resulting great death of officers from which the navy suffered by reason of the many who cast their fortunes with the South. Dewey was assigned to the frigate Mississippi, and a few months later found himself engaged in blockading the Gulf of Mexico.

By the time that Farragut took command of the fleet in the Gulf and had planned to force the defenses of New Orleans, all officers on the Mississippi prior to Dewey had been transferred to other vessels, and he found himself second in command of the ship.

Braves Shore Batteries
Following the capture of New Orleans, in which the Mississippi badly handled both by the shore batteries and the ram Manassas, the young officer next saw service in running the batteries at Port Hudson.

This action was followed by Farragut's shut off Vicksburg from the river side. During this engagement the Mississippi ran on a sandbar and was lost.

As executive officer of the Colorado Dewey saw service in both actions at Port Fisher.

While serving as instructor at Annapolis in 1867 he married Miss Susan Boardman Goodwin, daughter of a former Governor of New Hampshire. In 1872 she died and her husband was left with only her new-born baby, George Goodwin Dewey, and his first love, the navy, to comfort him.

Through the slow system of promotion then existing in the service, he forty-seven before he was a captain, and twelve more years elapsed before he became commodore.

On January 3, 1898, Commodore Dewey took command of the Asiatic squadron at Nagasaki, Japan. It was as if the fate that had sent him there had given him warning of what was in store for him, for he began at once a clamor for more ammunition. But, in spite of his repeated appeals, it was not until the day before the battle was declared with Spain that the cruiser Baltimore brought him enough shot and shell to risk battle. As it was, he sailed from Hong Kong to fight against one of the oldest of the

DIETING ROOKIES

EAT FOR FUTURE
Commissioner Woods Expects Them to Benefit Posterity

PROPER FEEDING TO REDUCE CRIME

Police Head Ascribes Much Drinking to Improper Nourishment

The valiant service of the police rookies on the diet squad is to be recorded for posterity. Pamphlets based on the results of the experiment will be printed for distribution at the end of the test. Complete directions for three-meal menus of nourishing, palatable food, at a daily cost of not more than 25 cents, will be published under the titles, "How to Buy," "How to Select," and "How to Prepare."

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods believes that a knowledge of proper feeding at a cost which in only a few cases is prohibitive, such as the pamphlets will present to the public, will have a marked effect in reducing crime.

"I know that many cases of drunkenness are caused by improper feeding," Mr. Woods said yesterday. "Men are handed poorly prepared, ill selected meals, which have not the proper food value, and are therefore not strengthened. If stimulation came from the food they would not feel the need of a bracer."

"Our present experiment is to show the people how they can live well on 25 cents a day. They may not get all the things they want, but we feel they should know how to get the most for the money they spend."

The rookies had a ragtime luncheon yesterday, for Leo Ornstein played what they called "The Calorie March," a futuristic outburst which revolved in discords. Scalloped onions and peanuts (fondly called peanut hash by the squad) was the main part of the meal, but there were no encores.

"Mock Chicken" a Surprise
Another surprise dish was served for dinner and called "mock chicken," with tomato sauce. Colonel William Hayward, of the Public Service Commission, was the guest of honor, and he cleaned his plate, commenting that the butter was very good. There were some who were heard to murmur, "It takes some imagination to swallow that for chicken," but even they admitted the beans were good. As a special favor Hannibal told just how to prepare this delicacy.

"We count on 'bout twenty people, 'cause they're lots of visitors to provide for. I took two and a half pounds of dried white beans and soaked them overnight. Then I cooked them from 'bout 7 in the morning 'till 3 this afternoon. Then I drained off the water and mashed them up good with salt. Then spread them on the bottom of a baking pan and cover with a lot of dried bread which has been soaked in water, then sautéed out and sautéed with sage, salt and pepper. When you serve it, pour ova tomato sauce which got a little onion in it. That you see!"

Added Starter Makes Thirteen
Another rookie, Matthew Skein, joined the squad yesterday morning, making thirteen at table. By dinner time, after

"Victory was already ours, though we did not know it. Owing to the smoke over the Spanish squadron, there were no visible signs of the execution wrought by our guns when we started upon our fifth run past the enemy."

Feeling confident of the outcome, I row signalled that the crews, who had had only a cup of coffee at 1 a. m., should have